

NOTES ON EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA IN WASHINGTON,
INCLUDING A NEW SPECIES OF MEGASTERNUMBY MELVILLE H. HATCH¹
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I have previously reported (Pan-Pac. Ent. IX, 1933, p. 117-120) on four European species of Carabidae occurring in western Washington, two of which had not before been recorded from North America. The present note records the similar occurrence of seven more European beetles in the state, two of which again have not previously been taken in the New World.

ACUPALPUS (S. STR.) MERIDIANUS L. (CARABIDAE)

This species is recorded by Csiki (Col. Cat. 121, 1932, p. 1251) from Europe, Asia Minor, and Transcaucasus, and may be found described in most of the manuals of European Coleoptera and figured in many of them. My first specimen was taken in Seattle, Washington, in 1931. I have a second collected there in 1932 and a third in 1935, and a short series of others taken in 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the University of Washington campus. In 1938 single specimens were taken at Chase Lake, seven miles north of Seattle, and at Bothell, about eight miles northeast of Seattle. In 1939 a series was taken at Lake McDonald, seven miles east of Renton, Washington. It may readily be distinguished from other related Nearctic types by its characteristic bicolored elytra, the basal thirty percent and a narrow common sutural vitta being pale; length 3.5-4 mm.; habitat: under stones and other cover in moderately dry places.

SPHAERIDIUM F. (HYDROPHILIDAE)

Brown, Can. Ent. LXXII, 1940, p. 70-72, has reviewed the status of this Old World genus in North America, giving a key to our three introduced species. Menozzi, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 53, 1921, p. 53-57, reviewed the four European species, creating

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the subg. *Sphaeridiolinus* for *bipustulatum* F. and *substriatum* Fald. All three of our species live in dung, *scarabaeoides* L. and *lunatum* F. frequently occurring together in this country. The material in my collection is as follows (the first year of collection in each locality alone is given). The variations of *bipustulatum* are named from Kuhnt's *Illustrierte Bestimmungstabellen der Käfer Deutschlands*, 1913, p. 436.

S. (Sphaeridiolinus) bipustulatum F. typical form without anterior elytral spot. NEW YORK (Brooklyn-1913). MICHIGAN (Ann Arbor-1919). WASHINGTON (Bothell-1939; Renton-1930; Mount Vernon-1939).

ab. "*quadrimaculatum* Marsh"., with anterior elytral spot. NEW YORK (Brooklyn-1913). MICHIGAN (Ann Arbor-1918; Berrien Co.-1920). WASHINGTON (Bothell-1939; Evans Creek-1929; Olympic Hot Springs-1942; Pine Lake-1934; Seattle-1928; Vashon-1933).

ab. "*humerales* Westh"., with anterior but without posterior elytral spot. MICHIGAN (Ann Arbor-1919).

ab. "*marginatum* F.", without either anterior or posterior elytral spot. MICHIGAN (Ann Arbor-1919).

S. (s. str.) lunatum F. NEW YORK (Onondaga Co.-1923). ILLINOIS (Macon Co.-1924). COLORADO (Meeker-1938). IDAHO (Martin-1938). WASHINGTON (Bothell-1934; Cedar Mountain-1938; Cle Elum-1935; Duvall-1931; Evans Creek-1929; LaConner-1934; Lopez Island-1926; Mercer Island-1931; Mount Vernon-1931; Newman Lake-1937; Renton-1930; Seattle-1928; Snohomish-1930; Vancouver-1939). Brown's earliest American record for this species was 1926, from Agassiz, B. C.

S. (s. str.) scarabaeoides L. NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pittsfield-1917). MASSACHUSETTS (Blue Hills-1919; Framingham-1914). NEW YORK (Long Island-1910; Onondaga Co.-1923). MICHIGAN (Ann Arbor-1919; Berrien Co.-1920; Boyne City-1923; Detroit-1917; Douglas Lake-1920; Houghton Co.-1925; Menominee Co.-1927; Pellston-1920). ONTARIO (Gull Lake-1921). WISCONSIN (Milwaukee-1915). ILLINOIS (Macon Co.-1924). IOWA (Lake Okoboji-1916). COLORADO (Meeker-1938). WYOMING (Yellowstone Nat. Park-1937). MONTANA (Bozeman-1914; Butte-1933). ALBERTA (Waterton Lakes-1941). IDAHO (Martin-1938; Post Falls-1929). UTAH (Garrison-1938; Salt Lake-1929). ARIZONA (Joseph City-1938). CALIFORNIA (Fort Tejon-1927; Laguna-1932; Napa Co.-1926). OREGON (Cottage Grove-1930;

Dairy-1938; Lake Albert-1938; McKenzie Pass-1930; Wallowa Lake-1935; West Woodburn-1913). WASHINGTON (Bothell-1938; Chehalis-1913; Cle Elum-1935; Coulee City-1939; Dry Falls-1937; Duvall-1931; Enumclaw-1938; Evans Creek-1929; Hooper-1932; Merritt-1937; Mora-1930; Mount Vernon-1931; Neppel-1938; Newman Lake-1937; Olympia-1931; Paradise Park-1930; Puyallup-1937; Renton-1930; Seattle-1916; Spokane-1932; Vancouver-1939; Walla Walla-1943; Wauna-1939). BRITISH COLUMBIA (Kamloops-1937).

MEGASTERNUM MULS. (HYDROPHILIDAE)

I find two species in western Washington, neither of which appear to have been previously recorded from North America. Many of my specimens of both species were taken in flight, especially on the first warm days of early spring.

- A. Upper surface shining, not alutaceous, more strongly punctate; black, the appendages paler; the elytra with the punctures of the strial series scarcely impressed, those towards the suture especially toward the base larger than those of the intervals; length 1.7-2 mm.....*boletophagum* Marsh.
- AA. Upper surface finely alutaceous, less strongly punctate; black, the appendages paler; the elytra each with a small humeral spot and the apex paler, the punctures of the strial series distinctly impressed but only slightly larger than those of the intervals; length 1.7-2.2 mm.....*pugetense* Hatch sp. nov.

M. boletophagum Marsh. Previously known only from northern and central Europe and the Mediterranean region, I have a series of 33 specimens from Seattle, where it was first taken in 1927.

M. pugetense Hatch sp. nov. Type and paratype: Seattle, Washington. 11-18-1934. M. H. Hatch; nine additional paratypes: Chehalis, Loveland, Seattle, Vashon Island, all in western Washington, taken between 1912 and 1933, in collection of author. I have recorded some of this material as *posticatum* Mann. (Hatch, Pan-Pac. Ent. VIII, 1931, p. 78) and it may be that species, but Mannerheim, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou XXV (2), 1852, p. 344, describes his species as with the elytra "vix conspicue striatis", "scarcely visibly striate", and Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. XVII, 1890, p. 308, describes the elytral intervals as "not punctate".

OXYOMUS SILVESTRIS SCOP. (SCARABAEIDAE)

I have a long series from Seattle, where I first collected it in 1930. Most of my specimens were taken in flight in the spring. The species is probably native to Europe and western Asia (Schmidt, Col. Cat. 20, 1910, p. 66). In North America it was first described from the "Middle States" as *opacifrons* by Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. III, 1871, p. 284. Later (l. c., XIV, 1887, p. 64), under the name of *porcatus* F., the same author cited it from Philadelphia and New York; cf. Smith, Cat. Ins. N. Y. ed. 2, 1900, p. 275, and Leonard, Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta. Mem. 101, 1928, p. 420. Brown, 59th Ann. Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1928, 1929, p. 118, recorded it from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in a cargo from Europe.

PLEUROPHORUS CAESUS CREUTZ. (SCARABAEIDAE)

Schmidt, Das Tierreich 45, 1922, p. 490, gives the distribution of this species as "Europa, Nordafrika, Kleinasien, Kaukasus, Madagaskar, Chile, Vereinigte Staaten". Hamilton, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. XXI, 1894, p. 395, cites in addition Madeira, Canaries, and Turkestan. Specimens taken in this country were first recorded from the "Middle States" by Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. III, 1871, p. 291, and later (l. c., XIV, 1887, p. 91) from Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. As *Ataenius rugiceps* it was described from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Dury, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. XX, 1902, p. 154. It has likewise been cited from Connecticut (Britton, Conn. St. Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull. 60, 1938, p. 102); New York (Leonard, Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta. Mem. 101, 1926, p. 421); New Jersey (Smith, Cat. Ins. N. J. ed. 2, 1900, p. 275); Ontario (Chatham) (Brown, 60th Ann. Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont. 1929, p. 153); Indiana (Blatchley, Col. Ind. 1910, p. 923); Iowa (Iowa City) (Wickham, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. St. Univ. Iowa VI, 1909, p. 26); and California (Lake Co.) (Fall, Occ. Pap. Cal. Acad. Sci. VII, 1901, p. 137). I possess a single specimen from Onondaga County, N. Y., taken in 1922 and a short series from Moxee City, Washington, taken in 1939, and from Yakima, Washington. These latter were taken by E. J. Newcomer, April 15, 1941, infesting tomato and cabbage transplants in a hot bed (Dodge and Hatch, Bugs 1941, p. 11). Mr. Kenneth Fender tells us he took this species at McMinnville, Oregon, in 1936, and at Forest Grove, Oregon, in a rotary trap.